

Tender Shepherd
Lead me,
Feed me,
Or I perish by the way,
For I faint for heavenly manna,
And I need it,
Day by day.

Tender Shepherd,
Watch me,
Guide me,
Rough and dark I find the way,
And I need Thee beside me ;
For I wander,
Day by day.

Tender Shepherd,
Take me,
Keep me,
When I lay me down to die ;
For I'm lost, unless the Shepherd
Takes me to the
Fold on high.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

It is scarcely one year since the events which we relate occurred upon the northern steppes of Russia. An Englishman, named Hubert had accepted an invitation from a young nobleman to visit him at his frigid northern home, where he had promised him, among other inducements some excellent winter hunting, the game being bears and wolves. The Russian was of noble family, and enjoyed an immense estate covering thousands of acres among the wilds of the steppes. Within the spacious mansion all was luxury and comfort, but outside the long weary winters of the north were gloomy enough.

It was midwinter when the young Englishman joined his Russian friend at his home. The rigor of the season was extreme and for the first time in his life he realized what the word winter really signified. However, when there is an abundance of pecuniary means, comfort can be realized nearly anywhere, and young Hubert was never more agreeably entertained than here in this frigid spot. Every modern luxury and means of amusement were at hand, and his friend, the Count Skarinski, was the best of companions, and a good billiard player, a capital shot with the pistol or rifle, and in short a highly accomplished man in all games and sports of the day.

On a clear, cold January day the two gentlemen made their preparations for a hunting excursion, and young Hubert was somewhat surprised to observe the very elaborate arrangement which was entered into as it regarded the supply of arms and ammunition. Considering that there were but three persons, himself and friend, and the driver of the sleigh, he thought that the number of double-barreled guns and revolvers, with the stuff to put into them was singular.

There were six double-barreled guns and as many revolvers, all loaded and placed handily in the bottom of the vehicle, besides each of the gentlemen carried a revolver in leather case at his waist, and a long hunting knife. The driver also had a pair of revolvers in his leather belt, as well as a hunting knife.

"We are a moving arsenal," remarked the Englishman, pleasantly, as he regarded these preparations.

"Yes; in hunting in Russia we sometimes come to such close quarters that there is little time for loading."

"Ah, I did not think of that."

"It is the quick and sure hand only that is safe where wild animals sometimes come in large numbers."

"What will probably be our game today?"

"We will try for bears."

"Are they plenty?"

"It is not so easy to find them now as it will be in the spring. They keep stowed away mostly all winter."

Two large, handsome horses were harnessed to the sleigh, both so full of life and spirits as to require the entire attention of their experienced driver, who remarked that they would get some of this fire worked out of them before the close of the day. At the suggestion of the count, a third horse, or lead, making what is familiarly termed a spike team, was added to the sleigh, as he remarked, they might have a long pull of it. Thus equipped, with some luncheon in a basket, and well covered with furs to exclude the biting cold, the count and his English friend started off on the hunt.

They sought a somewhat famous locality in a well wooded neighborhood as their first point to search, but finding no signs of game here, they started for one still further away, but with like want of success. Indeed, it became pretty clear that bears were not abroad, and that there was not much chance of their getting sight of any. In the meantime they had come a long distance, the day was already drawing to a close, and the count gave the word to turn the horses' heads toward home. The party paused, however, to give the horses each four quarts of cracked corn, and also to partake of their own lunch. Half an hour sufficed for this, and men and beasts refreshed, then commenced the homeward trip.

The sun had set, but the big face of the pale moon was creeping up in the sky, and reflected from the shining surface of the snow, all was as light as day. "We shall probably knock over a wolf or two as the evening comes on," said the count, "but I am sorry not to show you some larger game."

Scarcely had the words left his mouth when a noise behind them attracted the attention of both, and turning, they beheld a small pack of wolves, rendered desperate by hunger, pursuing the sleigh. They came nearer and nearer. As they were in so large a number—twenty or more—the count told the driver to keep up his speed, and he would pick off one or two of them at a time. They were soon within range, and, lifting one of the guns, he fired each of the barrels, and two wolves dropped in their tracks.

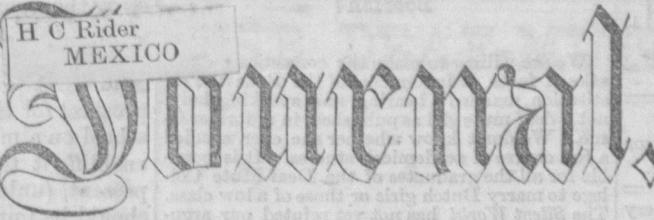
Then followed the singular scene which is instinctive with these animals,

The Deaf-Hunter's

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME IV.

MEXICO, N. Y. THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1875.



NUMBER 8.

Merrie England.

A copy of the London Times of Oct. 3, 1798, contains the following programme of sports to be participated in on the anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Wurtemburg :

"All persons of jovial, friendly and loyal dispositions are invited to be present at and partake of the undermentioned country sports, which, with others to be declared on the ground, are intended, if the weather is fine, to be exhibited at Marden Castle, near Dorchester, this day at 11 o'clock, in the honor of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Wurtemburg :

"To be played for at cricket, a round of beef, each man of the winning set to have a ribbon.

"A cheese to be rolled down the hill—prize to whoever stops it.

"A silver cup to be run for by ponies—the best three heats.

"A pound of tobacco to be grinded for.

"A barrel of beer to be rolled down hill—prize to whoever stops it.

"A Michaelmas Day goose to be dived for.

"A good hat to be cudgled for.

"Half a guinea for the best ass in three heats.

"A handsome hat for the boy most expert in catching a roll dipped in treacle, and suspended by a string.

"A good hat to be wrestled for.

"Half a guinea to the rider of the ass who wins the best the best three heats by coming in last.

"A pig prize to whoever catches him by the tail."

Queer Relationships among the Monarchs.

Brigham Young married two sisters of Charlie Decker, and Decker married two daughters of Brigham by other women. All have children. Now, the offspring of Clara Decker Young and Lucy Decker Young are cousins of Charlie Decker's children. But the latter are grandchildren of the former's father, and consequently nephews and nieces of their own cousins. But the nephews of a cousin—blood relationship holding—are second cousins; hence Decker's children must hold that relationship toward each other. Decker's wives are half-sisters to the children of their own sisters-in-law; they are sisters-in-law to their own father, and aunts to their own half-sisters! Now, if the relationship were half-blood throughout, the Canons of Deceit would exclude them; but as it doubles on both sides, they would probably be included. Hence the two Mrs. Deckers are (in law) their own aunts, while Clara D. and Lucy D. Young are legal grandmothers to their nieces, and the two sets of children are respectively cousins, aunts, and nieces, and the Lord knows what besides.

Elder Allsop, of Sandy Station, married a widow and her oldest daughter, having at the same time a young daughter by a former wife, now happily deceased. All this family live in one house. The daughter of his oldest wife is half-sister to his second wife, and to the second wife's children; also aunt to the second wife's children, and consequently her own aunt-in-law! The daughter of the deceased wife is half-sister to all the other children, legal granddaughters to one step-mother, legal half-sister to the other, and consequently aunt-in-law to herself. If they keep on as they have begun, they will eventually produce a boy who will be his own grandfather.

Luther married Catherine de Bora, an escaped nun—a remarkably handsome woman. In his letters to his friends, he spoke of her as "My rib Kitty, my loved Kitty, my empress Kitty." A year after his marriage, when struggling with poverty, he said, in one of these letters, "Catherine, my dear rib, salutes you. She is quite well, thank heaven; gentle, obedient, and kind in all things; quite beyond my hopes. I would not exchange my poverty with her, for all the riches of Cresus without her." A dozen years after, he said: "Catherine, thou hast a pious man who loves thee; thou art a very empress!" Yet Luther had his little troubles in connection with his married life. Catherine was fond of small talk, and when Luther was busily engaged in solving the difficulties of the Bible, she would interrupt him with such questions as—Whether the King of France was richer than his cousin the Emperor of Germany? If the Italian women were more beautiful than the German? If Rome was as big as Wittenberg; and so on. To escape these little inquiries, Luther saw no other way than to lock himself up in his study, with a quantity of bread and cheese and there hold to his work. But Catherine still pursued him. One day, when he was thus locked up, laboring at his translation of the Twenty-second Psalm, the door was assailed by his wife. No answer was given. More knocking followed, accompanied by Catherine's voice, shouting, "If you don't open the door, I will go and fetch the locksmith." The doctor entreated his wife not to interrupt his labors. "Open, open!" repeated Catherine. The doctor obeyed. "I was afraid," said she, on entering, "that something had vexed you; locked up in this room alone." To which Luther replied, "The only thing that vexes me now is yourself." But Luther, doubtless, entertained a steady, though sober affection for his wife; and in his will, in which he left her sole executrix, bequeathing to her all his property, he speaks of her as "always a gentle, pious, and faithful wife to me, and that has loved me tenderly. Whatever," he adds, "may happen to her after my death, I have, I say, full confidence that she will ever conduct herself as a good mother towards her children."

The Chinese are very fond of gambling. A traveler says: "I heard of a Chinaman staking his whole shop on a single throw, himself included, for a term, to serve in it without wages."

We should manage our fortune like our constitution; enjoy it only when good, have patience when bad, and never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity.

The wretch who can stand in a pair of slippers worked for him by his wife and sold her, deserves to have the gout in both feet.

Never Waste Bread.

One day, about one hundred and thirty years ago, a young Scottish maiden was busy about her household affairs, when an aged stranger came to the door and asked permission to enter and rest, requesting at the same time something to eat. The young girl brought him a bowl of bread and milk, and tried in various ways to make him comfortable. A piece of bread happening to fall on the floor, she pushed it out of the way into a heap of ashes. "Never waste bread!" cried the stranger, with much emotion, picking up the bread and putting it into his milk. "I have known the time when I would have given gold for a handful of corn kneaded in a soldier's bonnet." A quick suspicion crossed the girl's mind and sent her to the room of her invalid mother, who hastened to the kitchen on hearing the description of the old man with delicate hands and clean, coarse linen. In a moment she knew him to be the good Scottish Lord on whose estate they were tenants. He had just returned from the battle of Culloden, where the young Prince, Charles Edward, had been defeated by the royal troops. He and many others were obliged to hide for their lives. After being driven from one hiding-place to another, he at last found a safe hiding-place on part of his estate where were large Cairns, called the "Cairns of Pitlochry." The lady who tells the story says that "every one in the neighborhood knew of his residence;" the very children would go and peep at him as he sat reading, but would never breathe his name. "Nor," she adds, "shall I ever forget the lesson the poor fugitive taught me—never to waste bread."

The Happy Man.

I noticed a mechanic among a number of others at work in a house erected but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who always had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced as a sunbeam upon his countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits. "No secret, Doctor," he replied. "I have one of the best wives, and when I go to work she has a word of encouragement for me; when I go home she always meets me with a tender kiss; and she is sure to be ready with my meals; and she has done so many things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak unkindly to any one." What influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it, and to make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting after the toils of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and cheerful.—Dr. Franklin.

Luther's Wife.

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A ludicrous incident lately occurred on the Mississippi steamer, which may be accepted as a warning to those who attempt to change the personal adornments which Nature has given them. A man who was journeying to Texas with his wife, thought he would enjoy the luxury of shaving and shampooing. While this was going on, he concluded to surprise his wife, and, at his request, hair, eyebrows, and whiskers, were changed from a fiery red to raven blackness. He hastened to his state room, but was met at the door by his spouse, outraged by the intrusion of a stranger, as she supposed, and admittance was refused. He called himself her husband; she said he was an impostor. He attempted to explain; it was useless. A crowd gathered round, and the laugh became general. At last, in his perplexity, the Hoosier exclaimed, "There is nothing in this world can make me joy!"

"Faint and be darned! Boys!—perilous!" he replied, walloping the sheetiron stove with the poker.

"Don't you dare talk that way to me!" shrieked the old woman, recovering from her desire to faint.

"Po-leeee!" now came from the boys up stairs, and while one continued to shout the other drew the man up, tore him limb from limb and secreted the pieces.

Several neighbors were aroused, an officer came up from the station and a search of the premises was made. Not so much as a track in the snow was found and the officer put on an injured look and said to Mr. Brasser:

"A guilty conscience needs no accuser." "That's so!" chorused the indignant neighbors as they departed.

As Mr. Brasser hung a quilt before the shattered window, he remarked to his wife:

"Now see what an old curandero you made of yourself!"

"Don't fling any insults at me, or I'll choke the attenuated life out of you!"

And the boys kicked around on the bed, chucked each other in the ribs and cried:

"I'd rather be a boy than be President!"—Detroit Free Press.

A boy in Troy, having heard that breathing the air in the purifying department of the gas works would cure whooping cough, took his ailing little sister there, and held her over a heap of hot coal. She was about gasping her last under this treatment when rescued by workmen.

It is no uncommon thing for hot words to produce a coolness.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes
of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTE JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEB. 25, '85.

The Journal and Michigan Deaf-Mute Mirror will be sent for one year for \$1.85, post paid, to any address.

How to Send Money by Mail.

SUGGESTIONS TO BE REMEMBERED.

We will endeavor to explain as clearly as we can how to obtain Bank Check, or Post-office Money Order, or Registered Letter, for the benefit of those who do not understand how to apply for it, whereby to send money to us by mail without risk of loss.

Always give the name of the Post office from which you take your paper, when you send money to pay for the Journal or for any other purpose.

In sending money, remember that letters are frequently stolen from the mails by dishonest mail agents and Post-office clerks. For this reason the Government has provided a way by which money can be safely sent by mail. This is by Post-office Money Orders.

These money orders can be obtained of all city Post-masters, and at the offices of most of the large towns. If, therefore, you wish to insure the receipt by us of the money you may send for the JOURNAL, take the amount to your Post-master, and for the small sum of five cents—if he is a money order office—he will give you an order for it on the Mexico Post-office. This order you will enclose in your letter to us, and if the letter happens to be stolen, or lost, the Government will be responsible for it, and will pay the amount of the order upon application by us.

Checks or Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, can be obtained of any bank, or some store keeper or trader, if there is no bank in your town, and if made payable to the order of H. C. Rider, are as good and can be sent as safely through the mails as money orders; then, if there is no money order Post-office in your town, or in any town in its vicinity, and a check or draft can be conveniently obtained, it may save loss, annoyances, and trouble, to send your money in this way.

Registered Letters. When neither a Post-office money order or bank check can be obtained, and you are still unwilling to risk your money in the mail, take your letter, unsealed, to the Post-office, and tell the Post-master you wish it registered. Buy of him the stamp for the registry fee, and put them and your postage stamp upon the letter yourself.

Then put the money in the letter in the presence of the Post-master and take his receipt for it. Every Post-master is obliged to register a letter if requested to do so, and to give his receipt for it.

Registered letters are likely to pass safely through the mails, because, if they are stolen, the thief can easily be traced. This prevents dishonest clerks from meddling with this class of letters.

But for a sum not larger than five dollars, money orders, wherever they can be conveniently procured, seem to be generally preferable to a bank check or registered letter, because the fee charged for it is smaller than that for either of the latter.

In a few cases of late, subscribers have taken the risk of sending money to us in an ordinary letter, and it has never reached us. We would, therefore, earnestly request all subscribers to be particular always to send money by money order, draft or registered letter. When money is sent in neither of these ways, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for the loss of the same.

One night during the blockade Dean Tubbs walked from his home to Robbins' mill, a distance of about four miles, drawing a bushel of corn on a hand sled. Leaving his sled he came up town for groceries, returned for his meal and started for home on foot with his load about nine o'clock in the evening. Plucky.

Boorish!

We are willing to make the correction for the sake of facts. Mr. Greene, of the Belleville Institution, married a hearing and speaking lady, not a deaf-mute, and published in a foreign paper that she did not know whether she ever studied a full course of academic studies. It is possible for all the graduates of the Deaf-Mute College to marry Dutch girls or those of a low class. The Silent World has not yet refuted our argument. The graduates ought to marry now but highly educated hearing and speaking ladies, but we still doubt if they can—Deaf-Mute Advance.

And we doubt if the man who wrote the above knows the distinction between a gentleman and a boor. His ignorance may be bliss, but it is by no means an excuse, and he ought to be ashamed of himself for such insinuations.

Things have come to a pretty pass, when a graduate of the National Deaf-Mute College cannot marry one of his hearing and speaking lady-friends without having his wife pounced on by the Advance as one of "a low class." These graduates possess, what the writer in the Advance does not, cultivated minds, fine addresses, and gentlemanly instincts, and it is possible for them to marry "highly educated hearing and speaking ladies," as it is for the proudest in the land. But it is hardly possible, apparently, for the Advance to cease insulting them when they do.

Mr. S. T. Greene, of Belleville, is a gentleman and has the feelings of a gentleman; Mrs. Greene is lady with all the graces of a lady, and between Belleville and Jacksonville there lie several score of good miles.

If that writer in the Advance is wise, he will keep this distance as uniform as possible.

Liberal Bequest to the Philadelphia Institution.

The will of the late Henry J. Stout, of Philadelphia, was admitted to probate on Feb. 11th. It contains bequests to various charitable establishments, to the amount of nearly \$75,000. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb receives \$3,000. H. W. S.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Legislative Appropriation Asked for the New Buildings at Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Public Charities, in its report presented to the Legislature on the 12th of February, recommends an appropriation of \$162,100 to the Deaf-Mute Institution at Philadelphia, \$62,100 of which is for the maintenance of State pupils, and \$100,000 for the enlargement of the buildings.

Great difficulty was felt by the Board in considering the many and pressing applications from the various institutions under its supervision, in view of the decrease in the public revenues and the consequent necessity for strict economy, occurring together with an unusual amount of public suffering to be alleviated, and the constantly increasing claims for educational purposes. Its recommendations are in favor of only fifteen establishments; and the largest sum—nearly one-fifth of the total, indeed—is awarded to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

That so large a grant as \$100,000 should be recommended for buildings, under these circumstances, shows how deeply is felt the necessity of providing more adequate accommodations for the education of the deaf. Especially beautiful and impressive is it in its expression of religious thought and feeling, and in religious devotion.

We rejoice at the estimation by which you, Mr. Brown, are held among your friends, the Association of Deaf-Mutes, and that by them you have been honored with the Presidency of their Association, and that you have been permitted to contribute, one with another upon any and every topic that effects the happiness of our race. Especially beautiful and impressive is it in its expression of religious thought and feeling, and in religious devotion.

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We rejoice at the estimation by which you

The Burned Institution.

Investigation by the Board of Directors into the cause of the Fire—The conflagration Purely Accidental, etc.

(From the *Oakland Transcript*, Jan. 21.)

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution met agreeably to resolution passed previously, in the study of Rev. L. Hamilton's Independent Presbyterian Church on the corner of Jefferson and Thirteenth street, Present—President J. Mora Moss, Rev. L. Hamilton, T. L. Barker, Edwin J. Crane, D. D. Shattuck. The Governor of the State was present, he having been invited by the Board to participate in its deliberations. The press of the State was quite numerously represented, there being at least eight or ten knights of the quill at the tables. After some explanation and desultory talk the Board proceeded to take evidence as to the cause of the fire which on Sunday last laid in ruins the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

Mrs H. P. Willard, matron at the institution, was the first witness sworn—a plan of the institution was exhibited to witness. She left her room at four o'clock. The house was always kept comfortable. The children could not have made fire on the premises. The pupils are not allowed to have matches. Many queries were asked by Governor Booth and Mr. Moss. The former questioned witness particularly in reference to the locality of the fire. The flames seemed to break out all over the roof, and at the same time. Witness was in the dormitory as late as four o'clock. She saw the smoke in the roof. The dormitory was in the second story. It was a quarter to five o'clock before witness discovered the fire. It didn't seem more than five minutes before the fire was on fire. Sunday was a cold day, but witness heard no complaints from any of the children. Witness was confident that there was no fire in the building on this day except in Mr. Wilkinson's room. A question was propounded in writing as to why Mr. Wilkinson had a fire in his room. Witness replied that it was because his rooms were larger.

Elizabeth Chart, nurse, sworn and examined by Mr. Moss—Was in dining room when the fire broke out. Witness saw the fire first coming from the cupola, and towards the hills. This was immediately after the alarm was given. Witness heard the crackling of wood above her head. Witness' door was in the back part of the house. Witness never had a fire in her room. No children were allowed to make fires in their rooms. There were axes and Babcock's fire extinguishers in the building. The pupils are not allowed matches. The cupola was in front of the building. First saw the fire through the window. Witness has noticed sparks flying from the kitchen chimney frequently this winter. She observed the fact more closely because very high winds had prevailed throughout the present season. Children could not have made fires in their rooms. There was no more fire than usual in the kitchen on Sunday last. Children made no complaints of cold weather.

Mrs. A. R. Goodall, teacher in the third department, sworn—Was in my room on the ground floor in the rear of the building when the fire broke out. A diagram of the rooms was shown witness. Witness first noticed the smoke, but thought it fog. Her husband exclaimed that it was smoke. Warring Wilkinson came rushing through the corridor and shouted "Fire"—get the blind children together and count their heads." I obeyed the order. It was too cold to keep the girls out long. After fifteen minutes I took the girls to the Berkeley Hotel and left them in the charge of the lady proprietor. I returned to the institution and submitted my report. Witness only has charge of the blind girls. The girls could not have made fire in their rooms. A fire had been built some time ago in their rooms, but not since the steam was first turned on. The children were easily gathered because they had just gotten up from dinner. One of the children rushed back to the dining rooms to get a silver napkin ring. I knew of no fires in the building that day except in the room of the Principal. The smoke I first discovered was in the back court. Witness never knew of the children ever having any lights or matches in their rooms. In the blind department none were used.

Charles Wilkinson, teacher, sworn—Was in the hall of the front building when the fire broke out. Saw the roof between the two buildings on fire. Witness ran up to the cupola with a Babcock fire extinguisher on his back, but returned to the front, and looked after the safety of the children. Witness' room was in front of the main entrance. Had no fire in my room. There had never been any fire in the flue of my room. The preparations for extinguishing fires were buckets and fire extinguishers. No charcoal was used about the premises. The children were not allowed access to fires. One pupil alone was allowed to have matches, and he for the purpose of lighting the gas. Witness recollects of having seen a boy with matches during the present term. Witness had seen sparks from the chimney, but not more from the kitchen chimney during the use of the late coal than previously. The building is supplied with water from a spring. There is no reservoir. There was no hose in the building. The head of water from the spring would reach the third story window.

Wm. Bent, clerk and bookkeeper, sworn—First noticed the smoke issuing from the rear roof. I believe that I was the first to discover the fire. It was about a quarter to five p.m. I was at the time standing in the office door. I saw the flames bursting through the roof.

I first turned the gas off and then went to securing the stores. Witness more minutely detailed the *locale* of the fire. The wind came from the hills. The fire caught underneath the eaves from sparks from the kitchen chimney. Witness only saved two or three shirts. Charcoal has been used in the house. This was, however, only consumed on the lower floor. Pupils have had matches but witness always took them when discovered. Witness at 4:30 p.m. on Sunday was in the second story, but did not go up to the third floor. There were Babcock extinguishers besides buckets on the second floor. One of these was in the laundry. Witness only knew of one fire in the building that day and that in the Principal's room. Witness had no fire in his room, which was a very cold one. There had been some painting done in the building two months ago. At the time of the fire, teachers, employees, servants, etc., behaved admirably. They all looked after the children. Witness believed that the fire originated from sparks from the kitchen chimney or engine house chimney. Witness thinks it impossible for the fire to have taken place inside the building. Room of witness was on the second floor. There was no fire in the rooms above which were occupied by the baker and other employees. In reply to a question propounded by the Governor, the witness stated that the fire broke out in the rear and under the roof.

Joseph Loudeback, baker of the Institution, sworn—Was in the bakery at the time the fire broke out. I ran out at first alarm, and found the roof all on fire. I slept over the bakery. I had never had fire in my room, except six weeks ago. Witness saved only a portion of his effects. The fire broke out at a quarter past four o'clock. The whole length of the roof towards the hills was on fire when I first went out. I had not been in my room since morning. There were no fires on the third floor that day. A number of employees occupied rooms in the upper story. Witness first saw the roof, and only that on fire.

Mr. Schneider, basket maker, sworn—was not on the premises at the time of the fire. I slept in the middle part of the third story in the northeast end of the wing—had no fire in my room—there was none in the third story. I left my room at nine a.m. on Sunday. When the baker first came to his room on the third floor, he did build a fire. This was six weeks ago. The pupils never got matches out of my shop. I had matches, but nobody except myself knew where they were deposited. A reporter from the S. F. "Chronicle" sent up an impudent question which the Board ruled as irrelevant. [This reporter thought he had met witness in the State Prison.]

Charles Russ, scrubber at the Institution, was sworn. He heard the children cry. Witness shouldered a fire extinguisher, but could not do any service owing to the heat of the flames. His room was on the east side in the third story. I could not get up to the roof from my room without a ladder. There was no fire place in my room. I saw no fire in any of the rooms—only smoke. I fancied the fire started on the outside of the house.

John Dickey, gardener, sworn—saw the fire on the outside of the roof and on the north side. I slept in the third story. I heard the crackling on the roof and thought at first that it was raining. I had no fire place or fire in my room. I didn't hear the cry of fire. I left my room a little past four o'clock—had been to dinner. I saw no smoke in the building when I left my room.

B. Carey, assistant gardener, sworn—was on the third floor between the center and northeast corner of the Institution at the time of the fire. I came back from Oakland at five minutes before four o'clock. I went to dine, and at half past four o'clock heard a crackling like rain on the roof. I ran to the door and looked out across the court yard. I saw smoke on the east side of the west wing, and east of the tower. I ran before two men who had "extinguishers" on their backs to the cupola. I played a stream on the fire with the hose until driven back by smoke. The crackling of the flames was overhead. I never had discovered sparks from the kitchen chimney, but have remarked that there was danger from it. I am puzzled as to how the fire originated. The wind was blowing strongly from the northeast.

Andrew North, ostler, sworn—was in my room on the third floor when the fire broke out. I thought at first that the fire broke out that it was raining. It was almost twenty-five minutes past four o'clock. I never had fire in my room. I heard no alarm before I saw the fire.

Mr. Ruterbacker, cook, sworn—Was in the kitchen. Saw the smoke in the room. The fire was in the kitchen near the main building. There was a good fire in the kitchen on Sunday.

George B. Goodall, teacher in the deaf-mute department, and instructor of music, sworn—He passed from the principal's room to his own chamber a short time before the fire. The court was filled with smoke, very like a fog. Almost immediately Warring Wilkinson gave the alarm and began to collect the children. He first saw the fire run along the roof north from the steeple. After seeing that the inmates were safe, witness repaired to his chamber, and proceeded to throw his effects out of the windows. Children could not have taken fire up to their rooms without teachers or servants knowing the fact. Witness thinks the fire originated in the centre of the rear building.

Warring Wilkinson, principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, sworn—I was sitting up stairs writing. My wife came in at half past 4 p.m. Sunday. She remarked soon afterward how smoky it was. I told her it boded no good. There was too much of it. I passed out and saw the flames shooting up twenty feet in the rear of the cupola, on the roof. I gave orders as to the disposition of the children. I went through the building three or four times. The last time I saw one of the deaf-mutes who was trying to save some of his effects. The cinders were then falling through the ventilators. The fire was so rapid that it was unsafe to go into the second story. The two men, George and my brother with the "extinguishers" were driven back by the flames. It was a moral impossibility for the children to have taken up fire into their rooms without the fact being at once known. The temperature usually in the institution ranged from 65 to 68 degrees. The preparations for fire were two faucets on every floor and in the middle of the building; also fire buckets, axes, and four fire "extinguishers." I saved nothing but my coat. I can give but one theory for the conflagration. From the chimney a spark

passed on to the roof. The wind blew with great violence. The fire fanned by the wind would blow a hole through the roof like an augur. With the ventilation facilities afforded, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity. There had been no fire in the rear of the institution in the past two and a half months. At 1 p.m., Sunday, I tried to build a fire. The wind blew down the chimney. I saw that I could not have a successful fire, and so threw water on it. The chimney did not draw when the wind was in the east. None of the sparks could go up the flue. At 3 o'clock I went up to my room again; there was neither fire nor smoke in my room. The "heater" not affording sufficient warmth, I had built a fire but it would not work. There were no indications of fire in my room, but the third time I came from my room, some fire had in the corridor from the roof above. The blind children walk around the grounds as well as those who see. Witness heard Principal Wilkinson exclaim, "For God's sake leave the building, for it is on fire." One of the sick boys named Cummings seemed determined to remain, but was carried out by a deaf and dumb boy named McCabe.

Louis Kranz, a deaf and dumb laborer at the institution, sworn—his teacher translated his evidence—After dinner on Sunday he went to milk the cows. He didn't know at that time of any fire, but was told by young Shattuck. He first saw the fire near the blind girls' dormitory. Witness described the progress of the flames. In fifteen minutes the fire had reached the spire. He first saw the fire at 4:30 p.m. At that time there was no fire in the front of the building. He ran from the barn yard to his room on the third floor. He did not know how the fire first began. The fire seemed to drop through the ceiling. This occurred moment after he entered his room.

Mr. Wright, architect, was recalled as to the character of the ventilators and flues in the institution. Witness believed that the fire took inside the roof, and he believed that the fire might have been burning for some time before the discovery was made.

Signed: J. Mora Moss, L. Hamilton, T. L. Baker, E. T. Crane, D. D. Shattuck, With my full concurrence, Newton Booth, Governor.

The situation at the Fall River mills remains about the same. The strikers of Mechanics' mill all returned to work on Monday, except 20. A mass labor convention will convene in the place in a few days.

The Boston Advertiser considers the Hoosic tunnel bill of the Massachusetts Legislature "one grand mistake from beginning to end."

No License.

MR. EDITOR:—The most important question for the people to decide at the coming spring election is, shall we elect commissioners who will or will not grant licenses to sell spirituous liquors as a beverage? We say *elect no license commissioners*. Our license laws recognize the grand principle of prohibition, for when there is no license granted, then the sale of ardent spirits is prohibited. License Commissioners are not obliged to sign licenses, so in voting for no license you are voting in accordance with a universally recognized principle. But the license men professedly based upon the universal principle, but materially different in its application. The power of prohibition, instead of being exercised by the people at large, they would have delegated to a few, such as saloon keepers, tavern keepers and druggists, and from them would receive a bonus in dollars and cents for the privilege of selling alcohol to some as a beverage and prohibiting it to others, and the experience of the past shows that the delegated prohibiting power has been but very little exercised, and so little has it been exercised that it becomes the bounden duty of the people to resume their power, and not delegate it to others, who have so often abused the people's confidence, by sending into the community a vast number of inebriates and madmen.

License men claim it is right to sell alcoholic drinks for beverage to certain persons, providing they are apparently sober when they purchase. These persons, above all others, should be prohibited from purchasing. Better sell to an inebriate than to a sober man, for inebriates are manufactured from sober men. Usually a drunkard is above law. He will get his liquor in spite of law, and license men know this well, so they will advocate selling to sober men. True temperance men affirm that the traffic in alcoholic beverages, as such, is a sin, and should be suppressed. There is a class who advocate moral suasion, especially as the sole antidote of intemperance. They will license a moral man to sell liquor, take his money, and then turn about and tell his neighbors not to purchase or drink a drop of this man's liquor.

We call such acts despicable, and yet the country has lots of just such men, who preach this kind of temperance. If the liquor is good enough to be licensed, it is good enough to drink, and the drinker as well as the vendor should be sustained as honorable. License men often tell us, if licenses are not granted the business of the community will stagnate, towns retrograde, travel will cease, and decay will be manifested everywhere, were the bulwarks of society and its drinkers the world's greatest benefactors.

For a long time we have looked upon our license laws as the great bulwark of intemperance. The government example of selling licenses is deleterious. If the government supports itself by selling alcoholic beverages or allowing them to be sold, why not an individual do the same for his own support? Why should a government punish a person for doing what it does itself? Every person who purchases a license of the government is going to make an extra effort to sell and he is going to run many hazards in selling, too, in order to get his money back again. The making and vending of alcoholic beverages is the key note of intemperance and its curses.

It is customary with some to vent out a great deal of spite upon dram sellers. We think this unwise so long as we have an opportunity of preventing men becoming dram-sellers. Anti-license men should be very careful and not oppose license on personal grounds or personal spite, but should adhere tenaciously to principles, likewise they should insist that license men stick to the license principle, and not let them steal the free-trade principle to serve the license cause. Free-trade and license are antagonisms. A man who believes that intoxicating drinks should be sold like flour and beef certainly cannot vote for license, for license is a monopoly.

But some say we must have license in order to get alcohols for medicine. It is contrary to the genius of a republican government to place obstacles in the way of obtaining the necessities of life, and especially medicines for the sick. We would like to see a person put upon trial before our courts for selling or giving away medicine to the sick, and thus see if we have a law preventing him from doing such a humane act. We do not recognize any such law. If we have one, the license men made it, and certainly if they have done this mean act, they should not be allowed to take the advantage of their own mean acts any longer.

The question of license is soon to be decided in the various towns. This matter is to come home directly to the conscience of every voter. We hope those consciences will condemn the whole license system.

ODD.

Parish, Feb. 17, 1875.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

DEAF & DUMB

A PAPER

FOR THE

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

MADE
BE AS
WILL
COMPLETE
DEPARTMENT
EVERY
AS
POSSIBLE.
BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER
THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL
ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY
CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.,

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

His name is a sufficient guarantee that the department will be complete and reliable.

IT IS CUSTOMARY WITH SOME TO VENT OUT A GREAT DEAL OF SPITE UPON DRAM SELLERS. WE THINK THIS UNWISE SO LONG AS WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF PREVENTING MEN BECOMING DRAM-SELLERS. ANTI-LICENSE MEN SHOULD BE VERY CAREFUL AND NOT OPPOSE LICENSE ON PERSONAL GROUNDS OR PERSONAL SPITE, BUT SHOULD ADHERE TENACIOUSLY TO PRINCIPLES, LIKEWISE THEY SHOULD INSIST THAT LICENSE MEN STICK TO THE LICENSE PRINCIPLE, AND NOT LET THEM STEAL THE FREE-TRADE PRINCIPLE TO SERVE THE LICENSE CAUSE. FREE-TRADE AND LICENSE ARE ANTAGONISMS. A MAN WHO BELIEVES THAT INTOXICATING DRINKS SHOULD BE SOLD LIKE FLOUR AND BEEF CERTAINLY CANNOT VOTE FOR LICENSE, FOR LICENSE IS A MONOPOLY.

WE CALL SUCH ACTS DESPICABLE, AND YET THE COUNTRY HAS LOTS OF JUST SUCH MEN, WHO PREACH THIS KIND OF TEMPERANCE. IF THE LIQUOR IS GOOD ENOUGH TO BE LICENSED, IT IS GOOD ENOUGH TO DRINK, AND THE DRINKER AS WELL AS THE VENDOR SHOULD BE SUSTAINED AS HONORABLE. LICENSE MEN OFTEN TELL US, IF LICENSES ARE NOT GRANTED THE BUSINESS OF THE COMMUNITY WILL STAGNATE, TOWNS RETROGRADE, TRAVEL WILL CEASE, AND DECAY WILL BE MANIFESTED EVERYWHERE, WHERE THE BULWARKS OF SOCIETY AND ITS DRINKERS ARE THE WORLD'S GREATEST BENEFACTORS.

WE ARE ALWAYS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR SOMETHING NEW, AND FOR EVERYTHING INTERESTING. WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO HAVE EVERY INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF REPRESENTED IN OUR COLUMNS, AND WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE. NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, &C., ARE ALWAYS WELCOME, AND WILL BE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

CHARLES LAMB, ESSAYIST.—denounced all spirituous liquors as "Wet Damnation." Poor fellow; he knew whereof he spoke, by sad experience, and if living, would apply the same to Alcoholics Excitants, advertised as Curealls. But there is one Tonic and Alterative in existence—the best the world has ever known—which contains no alcohol. It is Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

17-4

We do not know the name of the author of the following effusion, but certainly he should not be allowed to sink into oblivion—"unwept, unhonored, and unsung." On the contrary, he deserves immortality, and the gratitude of generations yet unborn, for we have never met with so complete a grammar of the English language in so small a space. Old, as well as young should commit these lines to memory, for by their aid it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them to fall into errors concerning parts of speech:

"Three little words you often see
Are Articles, man, and the."

II.

"A Noun's the name of anything,
As school, or garden, hoop, or swing."

III.

"Adjectives, the kind of Noun,
A great, small, pretty, white, or brown."

IV.

"Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand."

V.

"Verbs tell something to be done—
To read, count, laugh, sing, jump, or run."

VI.

"Conjunctions join the words together—
As men and women, wind or weather."

VII.

"The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as in, or through the door."

IX.

"The Interjection shows surprise,
As Oh! how pretty! Ah! how wise!"

"The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach."

Christian at Work

Lawyers.

It is a vulgar prejudice that lawyers, and other professional men, live an easy life, compared with other people. It seems a very pleasing thing in freezing weather, to sit in a warm office, and peddle out one's opinions at a stiff price, or pocket five and ten dollar bills for scratching a few words with a pen—compared with grappling in the frosty air with the stubborn realities of physical toil. But they who have tried both ways of getting a living, know that there is little to choose between them.—When a lawyer gets fifty dollars or more for arguing a case, few think of the many years of intense labor, which he has spent in preparation for his profession, during which he repaid not fruit of his exertions. The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, speaking of the subject, has the following remarks, which show that in England a lawyer, still less than in this country, treads the "primrose path of alliance":

A judge looks very grand upon the bench, but few who envy him his full-bottomed wig and robes, know what his previous life has been. If in his youth he had had more than bread and cheese, the probability is he would never have been a great lawyer; and as to his pleasures, they were in all likelihood limited to the dissipation of going once a year to the theatre at half price, and taking a walk around Lincoln's Inn Fields, or in the Temple Gardens before dinner, and in one of the parks on Sundays. With these habits, vast application, and great good luck, he perhaps got his first brief when he was about five and thirty, and began to make money at fifty; after which he accumulated a pretty good fortune, then married, and now in his old age is worried to death by whiskered sons who are in the guards, or idlers about town, and quite ready to spend any amount that their father may yield on being well squeezed. What future lawyers may be, under the modern systems of learning made easy, it is not safe to say; formerly, they "worked like horses and lived like hermits." Lord Thurlow's advice to a rich young student was, "spend your own fortune, then marry and spend your wife's, then shut yourself up and read hard, and you may do."

JOHNSON'S ESSAY ON "THE TODE."—Todes is like frogs, but more dignity, and wen you cum to think of it frogs is wetter. The warts wid todes is noted for can't be cured, for they is cronick, but if I could get wel ide stay in the house. My grandfather new a tode with sombody had tamed til it was folks. Wen its master wissed it would cum for flies. They cethes 'em with there tung, which is some like a long red worm, but more like, litten only litten hant got any gum on to it. The fli will be a stundin' rubbin' its hine legs to gether and a thinkin' wat a fine fli it is, and the tode a settin' some distance away as if it were a sleep. Wile you are seeing the fli as plane as you ever see any thing, all to once it aint their. Then the tode he looks up at you solloin', out of his eyes, as if he said, wat's be some of that fli? but you no he et it.

A little boy was relating a story he had heard one day. His ideas becoming confused in some way, he could find no words to express his meaning. At last he said, "Well, I know enough big words, but I don't know where to put them in."

During a trial the Judge called a witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said, "He has gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the Judge, in no tender tone. "I don't know, but he is dead," was the guarded answer.

A colored preacher remarked: "When God made de fust man, he set him up agin de fenes to dry." Who made de fene? interrupted an eager listener. "Put dat man out!" exclaimed the colored preacher; "such questions as dat'd destroy all the theology in de world."

—When does a man keep his word? When no one will take it.

Dogs should be the best dentists, seeing that they insert natural teeth.

—What part of a rifle is like an assault?—The breech of the piece.

—Is it right to say that a man who makes dress his hobby rides a clothes-horse?

—Why is smiles the longest word in the English language?—Because there is a mile between the first and last letters.

—Fortune's hand, says a poverty-stricken writing-master, is remarkable for its heavy downstrokes.

—Many young men are so improvident that they cannot keep anything but late hours.

—A merchant asks why he should be obliged to go so often after money that is coming to him.

—A man named his two children Ebenezer and Flora, and always spoke of them as "Eb" and "Flö."

—Why ought not a timepiece to be called a thingummy? Because it is a watch you call it.

—It has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

—A man advertises in a New York paper for a bar-keeper, "who must be recommended by his pastor."

—Josh Billings says, "If a man hain't got a well-balanced head, I like to see him part his hair in the middle."

—Some young men are a little partial to blue-eyed maidens. Others like dark-eyed lasses. But the mon-eyed girls have the most admirers.

—A mercenary lover gave up his bride when her father presented a bill for the young woman's board during the four years they had been "engaged."

—Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharaoh made a ruler of him. And that is why he remained stationary in Egypt.

—A minister once prayed: "O Lord we thank Thee for the good number here to-night, and that thou also art here notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

—The most remarkable instance of indecision ever heard of was that of the man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

—A cynical man says the reason women are so fond of writing letters is, that they rejoice in the opportunity of saying all they wish without the possibility of an interruption.

—An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavouring to pull on a pair of new boots, exclaimed, "I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two."

—A California temperance association limits the beverage of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, and then whisky will be allowed."

—"What do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police-court the other day. "What do I know of his character?" I know it to be unbleachable, your honor," he replied with much emphasis.

—"Look ere now, Salusha," yelled a Clay county, Missouri, woman to the oldest girl, "don't bend over that well for You'll fall in there some of these days, and then we'll have to carry water."

—The widower was evidently not beyond the reach of consolation who replied to a sympathizing visitor at the funeral of his wife, "Well, yes, sir, I shall miss her; she was a very expensive woman."

—It looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down the street, and calmly turn down the stairs to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something wrong, something lacking, a deplorable tendency on the part of the dog.

—Three sisters of Dubuque, are so set in their temperance principles, that they make the hired girl smell the breath of every gentleman caller and report the result before admittance to the parlor can be obtained.

—The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called on at a social meeting for a toast, gave on it. The fli will be a stundin' rubbin' its hine legs to gether and a thinkin' wat a fine fli it is, and the tode a settin' some distance away as if it were a sleep. Wile you are seeing the fli as plane as you ever see any thing, all to once it aint their. Then the tode he looks up at you solloin', out of his eyes, as if he said, wat's be some of that fli? but you no he et it.

—A smart old lady, being called into court as a witness, grew impatient at the questions put to her, and told the judge that she would stand down, for he was "raly one of the most inquisitive old gentlemen she ever seen."

—One of the beauties of the Court of Frederick the Great said to the King: "Sire, how is it that you, who are so renowned already, still seek for additional fame?" "Madam," he replied, "for the same reason that you, although so beautiful, still wear rouge."

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